The People's Korea

No. 1,203 EVERY SATURDAY AUGUST 4, 1984 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Korean and Mozambican Leaders Attack S. African Racists As President Samora Moises Machel Pays 5th Visit to Korea

The Korean and Mozambican leaders attacked the policies of the south African racists in speeches they made recently in Pyongyang.

President Kim Il Sung stated:

"For the complete liberation and lasting peace of Africa, it is imperative to resolutely oppose the moves of aggression, interference, division and alienation by the imperialists and colonialists, liquidate once and for all barbarous racism and Apartheid in Southern Africa and achieve the liberation of the Namibian and South African peoples.

"The Korean people bitterly denounce the racists of South Africa for their unlawful occupation of Namibia and the southern area of Angola with imperialist backing, for their ceaseless moves of aggression against the neighbouring countries and for their continuance of nefarious racial segregation and oppression."

President Samora Moises Machel said:

"The chief obstacle to the struggle for peace, freedom and social progress in Southern Africa is the racist regime which locked up the South Africa people in its territory like slaves and reduced the Namibian people to a colonial people.

"The People's Republic of Mozambuque denounces the Apartheid and bantustanization policy and extends its political, diplomatic and moral support to the African National Congress of South Africa which is struggling for democracy and equality of all races in South Africa."

Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel leading a party and state delegation stayed in Korea from July 22 to 24 for an official goodwill visit.

He was invited by President Kim Il Sung.

This was his fifth visit to Korea. He visited the DPRK in 1971, 1975, 1978 and 1982.

In the July 22 banquet speech, the Mozambican President called Korean technicians who are in his country to help construction work "the Korean internationalists" and said they "have displayed their devotion, talent and great capacity everywhere they worked."

"Your successes are ours. These successes prove that the strength of the working class is invincible when it is led by a party representing the interests and desires of the working masses under the wise leadership of such a leader as Comrade President Kim Il Sung," said Mr. Samora Moises Machel in his banquet speech.

He expressed support to a series of proposals made by Pyongyang for a negotiated settlement of the Korean question, including the proposal for tripartite talks.

Meanwhile, President Kim Il Sung urged the peoples of all newly emerging countries "to struggle vigorously to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war, to safeguard national independence and world peace and to abolish the old international economic order, which is a product of the colonial system, and establish anew, fair one."

For that purpose, the Korean leader stressed, "it is important to take practical measures to further expand and strengthen the non-aligned movement and to effect South-South cooperation among the developing countries on the principle of collective self-reliance."

He said the DPRK will strive in every way to strengthen the non-aligned movement still further and expand and develop South-South cooperation in many fields.

On July 23, President Kim Il Sung was awarded "Order of Eduardo Mondlane" first class, the supreme order of the People's Republic of Mozamique.

(Continued on page 8)

RECEIVED
SERIALS DIVISION
AUG 13 1984
PROPERTY OF
CHON UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

President Kim Il Sung and President Samora Moises Machel shake hands when the Korean leader received the Mozambican leader on July 22. (KCNA Radiophoto)

S. Korean Soldier Comes Over To North

Pfc. Cho Jun Hui of the south Korean army defected to the north. (KCNA Radiophoto)

A south Korean soldier defected to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, reported the official Korean Central News Agency on July 26.

He is the first south Korean who sought freedom in the north this year.

He is reported to have come over to the north after destroying a forward guard post of the south Korean army.

A 21-year-old soldier is identified as Pfc. Cho Jun Hui belonging to the 13th commando company, fourth battalion, 56th regiment, 22nd division of the south Korean army, according to the KCNA.

(Continued on page 8)

S. Korean Christian Group Calls Chon's Planned Tour of Japan "Anti-National Sellout Diplomacy"

The two major Christian youth groups in south Korea came out strongly on July 23 against Chon Du Hwan's planned visit to Japan in September, branding it as "an act of anti-national sellout diplomacy" only in the interests of his junta, reported the Asahi Shimbun and other Japanese dailies on July 24.

The Korean Student Christian Federation and the Ecumenical Youth Council of Korea said in a joint statement that the Japanese ruling class had never made a serious apology for the past atrocities committed against the Korean people and their imperialist and aggressive nature remained fundamentally unchanged.

Calling the Emperor of Japan "a war criminal", they said they were dead set against a meeting between him and Chon.

The statement marks the first formal objections in south Korea against Chon's trip to Japan. The two Christian groups, reportedly with a combined membership of nearly 800,000, are the core of the student and youth movement in the country, and their opposition to Chon's trip will have major repercussions.

Violent protest demonstrations may be staged on school campuses when schools open for the new semester in September.

Branding the planned visit as an act disregarding the pride and cause of the Korean people, the Christian groups said Prime Minister Nakasone had vaguely referred to the past when he came in Seoul in January last year, as other Japanese officials

(Continued on page 8)

Important to Take Practical Measures to Effort S-S Cooperation

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on the evening of July 22 in honor of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (Frelimo) and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Follows the full text of the speech made by President Kim Il Sung:

Esteemed Comrade Samora Moises Machel,
Guests from Mozambique,
Comrades and friends,

I am very glad that you, Comrade President, an outstanding anti-imperialist fighter in Africa and our close brother and comrade-in-arms with whom we have knit the bonds of intimate friendship on the same road of struggle against imperialism and for independence, have come to visit our country again, leading your party and state delegation. I warmly welcome you.

Esteemed Comrade President, this is youf fifth visit to our country.

This shows that the relations of friendship between us are not an ordinary friendship but an unusually intimate and true comradeship.

We always remember with pleasure that you trusted us and came to see us on two occasions when your national liberation struggle against the colonialists was at its height, and that in 1978 and 1982 after the victory of the revolution in Mozambique you visited our country again and laid with us the new milestones of Korea-Mozambique friendship.

Your current visit will mark a new epoch in deepening our brotherly friendship and in furthering friendship and solidarity and cooperative relations between our two countries, which are developing favourably with each passing day.

Mozambique is a dignified, newly independent state in the African Continent, which maintains *chajusong* (independence) and is advancing vigorously on the road of socialist development.

Under the correct leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the Mozambican people have already made big strides in their struggle to eliminate backwardness and poverty, the legacies of colonial rule, and to build the foundations of an independent national economy and to lay the groundwork of a socialist society.

The road of building a new society is by no means smooth.

Even after their independence, the Mozambican people have had to go through many difficulties and trials because of the ceaseless military invasions by the South African racists and of the subversive manoeuvres of the domestic counter-revolutionary forces which are allied with these racists.

But the courageous and resourceful people of Mozambique who have brilliant traditions of anti-imperialist liberation struggle, have firmly safeguarded their national sovereignty and revolutionary achievements, have accomplished, by their own efforts on the principle of self-reliance, what had been declared impossible by the colonialists, and are confidently creating a new life and new history by successfully overcoming all the difficulties and trials which stand in the way of their advance.

We heartily wish that the Mozambican people will achieve national unity centering around you, Comrade President, and attain excellent results in the struggle to win self-sufficiency in food, lay the foundations of an independent national economy and build a rich and strong Mozambique within the 1980s by carrying out the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party.

Recently, the Mozambican Government has taken positive measures to consolidate national independence and stability and to create peaceful environments needed for the building of an independent new society.

The struggle against the enemies can take different forms.

If one is to isolate one's enemies, strengthen one's own revolutionary forces, and carry out the revolution more successfully, one should formulate one's own strategy and tactics which suit the actual situation in one's own country from an independent standpoint and on one's own initiative, and choose proper forms and methods of revolutionary struggle.

We consider that a series of measures you, Comrade President, and the Government of Mozambique have taken suit the present internal and external conditions in which Mozambique finds itself, and we support them.

The Korean and Mozambican peoples always fight shoulder to shoulder with each other to win the common cause of independence against imperialism.

When the Mozambican people were waging the hard-fought armed struggle for freedom and liberation, the Korean people stood firm by you, Comrade Machel, and the Liberation Front of Mozambique, and still today they stand firm on your side.

With the fidelity of revolutionary comrades-in-arms, you have always stood firm by the Korean people and given active support and encouragement to the reasonable proposals of our Party and Government as well as the just struggle of our people to frustrate the "two Koreas" moves of the imperialists and their stooges and to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

We are grateful for this, and are convinced that the brotherly friendship and solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will display indestructible vitality still further as the days go by.

In an attempt to subjugate again the countries of the newly emerging forces which have achieved national independence and taken the path of independent progress, the imperialists, colonialists and racists are now sowing the seeds of discord everywhere to cause disputes, perpetrating overt military interventions and openly suppressing by force of arms the peoples who have risen in their righteous liberation struggle.

For the complete liberation and lasting peace of Africa, it is imperative to resolutely oppose the moves of aggression, interference, division and alienation by the imperialists and colonialists, liquidate once and for all barbarous racism and apartheid in Southern Africa and achieve the liberation of the Namibian and South African peoples.

The Korean people bitterly denounce the racists of South Africa for their unlawful occupation of Namibia and the southern area of Angola with imperialist backing, for their ceaseless moves of aggression against the neighbouring countries and for their continuance of nefarious racial segregation and oppression.

We support the struggles of the Namibian people for national independence and of the South African people to put an end to apartheid. We also express firm solidarity with the front-line states and all the African peoples who are staunchly fighting for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

Today the international situation demands that, holding higher the banner of *chajusong*, the banner of non-alignment, the peoples of all newly emerging countries should struggle vigorously to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war, to safeguard national independence and world peace and to abolish the old international economic order, which is a product of the colonial system, and establish a new, fair one.

In meeting this urgent demand it is important to take practical measures to further expand and strengthen the non-aligned movement and to effect South-South cooperation among the developing countries on the principle of collective self-reliance.

We will strive in every way to strengthen the non-aligned movement still further and expand and develop South-South cooperation in many fields by uniting efforts with all the non-aligned countries, the developing countries.

Esteemed Comrade President,

Your visit to our country gives great encouragement to the struggle of our people for the building of socialism and for national reunification.

I am firmly convinced that your present visit to our country will bring about a splendid result in conformity with the aspiration of our two peoples and in the common interests of the peoples of non-aligned countries, the peoples of the newly emerging forces.

I, availing myself of the feelings of fraternal friendship pervading here, propose a toast to the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Mozambique,

To the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of Mozambique,

To the unity of the world's people advocating *chajusong*,

To the health of esteemed Comrade Samora Moises Machel, our intimate friend,

To the health of all guests from Mozambique,

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Korea Precious Contribution to Socialist Construction in Mozambique

Speech of President Samora Moises Machel

Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (Frelimo) and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, made a speech at the grand banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on the evening of July 22.

Follows the full text of the speech of President Samora Moises Machel at the banquet:

Your Excellency respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Comrades members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea,

Comrades members of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Your Excellencies,

Comrades and friends,

We are deeply moved by the kind speech overflowing with friendship and fraternity just made by Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

The warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded us by you each time we visit your beautiful socialist country indicate the deep and close ties of solidarity linking our two peoples.

At this moment of the reunion of the leaders of the peoples of the fraternal two countries, the united two parties and the close two states, we find ourselves in an atmosphere of enjoying a holiday with brothers.

Allow me to convey friendly greetings and solidarity of the Mozambican people, the Frelimo Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Visiting the DPRK, the strong front line of the anti-imperialist struggle, we extend to you greetings of warm love and respect.

Comrade President,

We are following the achievements of the Korean people with deep satisfaction.

These successes well illustrate the great strength, creative capacity and militant might of the Korean people.

The great successes registered by the DPRK in socialist construction are a fruition of the creative application of scientific principles of socialism to the specific conditions and features of your country.

Your successes are ours. These successes prove that the strength of the working class is invincible when it is led by a party representing the interests and desires of the working masses under the wise leadership of such a leader as Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

The Mozambican people learn from your successes and experiences through the cooperation the DPRK renders us.

The Korean people's achievements are a help to us and a precious contribution to the victory of socialist construction in Mozambique.

The Korean internationalists have displayed their devotion, talent and great capacity everywhere they worked.

Korean technicians are successfully fulfilling their tasks, overcoming difficulties by displaying a high degree of self-sacrificing spirit under difficult conditions.

We are very highly appreciative of the efforts bent personally by Comrade President Kim Il Sung, our brother, to develop cooperation with our country.

He always pays deep attention to the work of the internationalists working in Mozambique.

(Continued on page 3)

Towards Fulfilment of 10 Long-Term Objectives of Socialist Economic Construction in DPRK (1)

Economic construction is developing smoothly in the DPRK. The whole country has been buckling down to the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's since it was put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (in October, 1980). In Summer last year, President Kim Il Sung said that the important tasks of the 10 long-range goals will be attained by 1985 and almost all the goals by 1988.

Our paper presents explanations on construction work for the 10 long-range goals in Korea in serial form:

First, let's examine the details of the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction to be attained in the 1980's.

As shown in the Table (See the Table), these goals represent a huge-scale economic program equivalent to 2–3 times the levels of the Sixth-Year Plan and 5–6 times the results of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

If the 10 long-range goals are attained, industrial production will grow 3.1 times the present level in the late 1980's and 1,000 times the level 1946. If they are attained, annual industrial output in 1946 can be produced in only 8 hours. Moreover, Korea will rank among the advanced industrial countries of the world which have an industrial history of 1–2 centuries since the Industrial Revolution.

Proud of High Industrial Growth Rate

The Korean people have self-confidence that Korea has so far been accumulated great economic results and this self-confidence is at the base of such an ambitious economic plan which has been set forward in Korea.

The DPRK developed industry and agriculture steadily and raised the living standard and the cultural level of the people, even in the 1970's when an economic crisis in the wake of the oil crisis hit both socialist countries and capitalist countries without distinction.

In 1970–1979, the annual average industrial production grew 15.9 percent and in this period industrial output increased 3.8 times. In 1970–1976, grain output rose 2.6 times with the annual growth rate of agricultural production reaching 16.3 percent. The growth rate of GNP stood at 23.5 percent on an annual average in 1954–1970 and 14–16 percent throughout the 1970's.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Considering the present general situation in our country, I think, the 10 long-term objectives for socialist economic construction will be attained for sure within the set time. Perhaps, nearly all the objectives will be achieved by 1988.

We plan to reach basically the major ones of the objectives by 1985 and hold the 7th Congress of our Party in 1986."

This firm confidence expressed by the President is backed by the results attained in the past three years.

(Table) Production of major manufactured goods

	Results of Six-Year Plan (1975)	Second Seven-Year Plan (1984)	10 long-range goals
electricity	28,000 million kwh	56,000 – 60,000	100,000
coal	50 million tons	70–80	120
steel	4 million tons	7.4–8	15
nonferrous metals	–	1 million tons	1.5
cement	8 million tons	12–13	20
chemical fertilizers	3 million tons	5	7
fabrics	–	–	1,500 million metres
aquatic products	1.6 million tons	3.5	5
grain	7.7 million tons	10	15
tideland reclamation	30,000 ha	100,000	300,000

A view of the Kim Chaek Iron Works—which is the largest metallurgical base in the DPRK.

Construct Large or Small Power Station in Every Place

Let's see electric-power production, the major energy source of the people's economy. At present, large-scale power stations are located in six places—Hamhung, Kim Chaek, Chongjin, Sunchon, Nampo, Chongchon No. 2. Besides, expansion work on the Pukchang and the Pyongyang power stations are under way.

Meanwhile, large-scale hydro-power stations and minor power stations are under construction in Taechon, Kumgang-san and Pochon, and in many other places of the country.

Next, how about the mining industry? Coal is important raw materials and energy resource of the DPRK. If the goal of 120 million tons of coal is attained, Korea will rank fifth in the world in coal output.

Actively being carried out are major expansion projects and a campaign to raise annual coal production to 70 million–100 million tons in the existing coal mine complex in the Anju district.

Ore Dressing Capacity Increased 4 Times

The metalworking industry, basic to heavy industries, is growing at a high pace.

The Komdok General Mining Enterprise has completed expansion work on Ore Dressing Plants No. 1 and No. 2 and construction work on Ore Dressing Plant No. 3 to expand its ore dressing capacity 4.6 times. Especially, as a result of the completion of Ore Dressing Plant No. 3 with a capacity of 10 million tons, its production capacity was enhanced four times.

In Tanchon contiguous to Komdok, a large-scale smeltery is under construction.

Steel production made rapid progress last year.

In August last year, the Kim Chaek Iron Works—which is the largest metallurgical base in the Republic—decided that it should attain an annual output of 6 million tons, and in October the same year the Kangson Steel Works planned

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 2)

The Mozambican people set great store by cooperation with your country and revere and respect you Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

They also love the Korean technicians.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity of our Korean visit we will make efforts with you to consolidate the cooperation already existing between us and find a new field of cooperation on the principle of mutual interests and reciprocity.

Comrade President,

Dear Comrades and friends,

The Mozambican people fought for 20 years with arms in hand to achieve peace and stability, the basic conditions for the liquidation of hunger and poverty.

It is our people's supreme goal to provide the younger generation with peace, prosperity and a happy life.

The imperialists are manoeuvring against the policy set forth by the Fourth Congress of our Frelimo Party, which is to overcome backwardness and build socialism and to consolidate the independence and sovereignty of the nation.

Our people who are united around the Frelimo Party are full determined to safeguard the already won gains and advance towards a new victory.

The Mozambican people were and are and will be firmly resolved to smash the reckless attempts of imperialists and domestic reactionaries to undermine the Mozambican revolution.

We will defend the revolution.

The people who are organized and mobilized by our party is an iron wall which no bullet of the enemy can pierce through.

The Nkomati accord signed between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Government of the South African Republic are an embodiment of the independent action of our state and the peaceful, socialist policy of our party.

The South African racist government which signed the Nkomati accord recognized our sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, promised not to invade our frontiers and agreed to peacefully co-exist with our country.

With the signing of the Nkomati accord, the apartheid regime had to stop supporting the armed reactionaries in our country.

Today our entire people and the armed forces of Mozambique are fighting to completely wipe out the armed bandits who are still committing murder and destruction and creating unstability in some areas of our territory.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

The chief obstacle to the struggle for peace, freedom and social progress in Southern Africa is the racist regime which locked up the South African people in its territory like slaves and reduced the Namibian people to a colonial people.

The People's Republic of Mozambique denounces the apartheid and Bantustanization policy and extends its political, diplomatic and moral support to the African National Congress of South Africa which is struggling for democracy and equality of all races in South Africa.

We reaffirm our active and unconditional support to the just struggle of the fraternal Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, a legitimate representative.

We demand the total and unconditional implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 435 which calls for the unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from the independent territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Asian Continent has become a focal point of tension and conflicts menacing sovereignty and peace of the world people.

The policy pursued by imperialists and their stooge, the Seoul puppets, on the Korean Peninsula is contradictory to the cause of peace desired by the peoples of our two fraternal countries.

We denounce all the manoeuvres to perpetuate the division of Korea.

In particular, we denounce the stepped-up militarization, presence of a great many foreign troops and deployment of missiles and nuclear weapons in south Korea, a hotbed of war on the Asian Continent.

We welcome the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which indicate a realistic and most reasonable way of realising the legitimate desire of the entire Korean people and achieving peace on the Korean Peninsula, particularly the proposal for tripartite talks.

The People's Republic of Mozambique denounces the aggression of imperialists and reactionaries on Sahara, El Salvador, Palestine and Nicaragua.

We express solidarity with the peoples of all countries fighting for the right of self-determination, independence and democracy against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Comrade President,

Dear comrades and friends,

Today the international situation demands our people and other peoples of the socialist countries unite their strength for defending socialism, safeguarding world peace and achieving progress.

The already made successes of the socialist states show that only when all the progressive countries, particularly the non-aligned countries and member nations of the organization of African unity, are united more closely is it possible to remove the source of tensions menacing whole mankind and create an atmosphere of peace on the globe.

We believe that such peace will be conducive to the establishment of a most fair new international order guaranteeing social, economic, scientific and technological, and cultural development of the peoples of all countries.

The exemplary relations of cooperation existing between our two countries will help toward the victory of the principle of establishing a most fair new international economic order beneficial to the peoples of the whole world.

We are sure that the cooperative relations between our two countries will not only bring another progess but also enter into a new stage and that everlasting friendship and unity will be achieved between our two peoples and fraternity be formed between them.

In this faith and conviction, I propose a toast to the good health and long life of respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

To the good health and long life of respected Comrade Kim Jong Il,

To the further strengthening of friendship between our two parties and peoples and the strengthening and development of the cooperative relations between the two governments,

To the happiness of the Korean people,

To the health of you present here and to the victory of peace and socialism.

The struggle continues.

Thank you very much.

Growing Solidarity with Korean People

— On Occasion of Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle —

Mass media of many countries expressed solidarity with the Korean people on occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, the KCNA reported.

Follows the roundup:

Mass Media

GDR, Mongolian and Cuban papers reported the memorandum issued by the DPRK Foreign Ministry on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, exposing the U.S. imperialists' crimes in converting south Korea into a nuclear forward base and persisting in their manoeuvres to provoke a nuclear war.

The GDR weekly "Horizont" No. 7 reported the gist of the memorandum as follows:

The danger of a nuclear war created on the Korean Peninsula today must be removed on all accounts.

As the U.S. rulers themselves say, if a war broke out in Korea, it would be a nuclear war. It would not be confined to Korea but would rapidly expand on a global scale.

The Korean people love peace and they do not want to see mankind suffer from the holocaust of another world war, a nuclear war, resulting from the Korean War.

The Mongolian paper "Unen" June 28 said that the DPRK Government bitterly denounced the United States for converting south Korea into a nuclear forward base and heightening the tensions in this region.

Carrying a summary of the memorandum, the Cuban paper "Granma" June 30 recalled Reagan's remarks that the Korean Peninsula is a "strategic point" belonging to the "first-class region" for the use of nuclear weapons. Reagan's south Korean tour in 1983 and the ensuing situation clearly revealed the United States' schemes to convert south Korea into a nuclear military base, the paper stressed.

The Rumanian paper "Scinteia" July 6 in an article titled "Firm Support to Just Cause of the Friendly Korean People" on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle pointed out that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have always made tireless efforts to reunify the country in a democratic and peaceful way, while accelerating socialist construction.

Noting that the proposal for tripartite talks is enjoying wide support from all the Korean people in the north and south, democratic public opinion of the world, governments and peoples of many countries, it underscored that Romania's militant solidarity with the Korean people's just cause was emphatically manifested in the recent talks held between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il Sung.

Other Rumanian papers "Romania Libera" and "Scinteia Tineretului" June 25 and the July 2 issues of the weekly magazine "Lumea" carried articles expressing unshakable support to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Finnish paper "Kansan Sana" June 16 devoted one whole page to a travelogue on Korea by its editor Erkki Antikainen.

It introduced the Korean people's struggle for the country's reunification and denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean junta aimed to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Noting that a dangerous situation which may spark off a war any moment has been created in Korea, it said the United States must be to blame mainly for the tension.

Saying that the United States and south Korea, far from responding to the proposal for tripartite talks, answered it with the "Team Spirit 84" war rehearsal, largest ever in history, the author stated: This shows that the DPRK hopes for reunificaiton, but south Korea is seeking division.

Another Finnish paper "Demari" May 18 carried a travelogue entitled "Wall in Korea."

The Peruvian paper "La Republica" June 25 alloted one whole page to a writeup under the headline "Danger of New War Exists in Korea" together with photographs showing the U.S. introducing nuclear weapons and a U.S. warmaniac signing the armistice agreement.

Citing data, the paper exposed that U.S. imperialism has converted south Korea into its nuclear forward base and is continuously introducing there nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons. It said that now there exists the danger of a nuclear war in Korea.

Another Peruvian paper "Hoy" June 24 dedicated one whole page to an article titled "United States Sustains Defeat in Korea" and photographs showing the warmaniac Dulles "inspecting" the front in the area south of the demarcation line and U.S. introducing mass destruction weapons into south Korea.

The Nicaraguan paper "El Nuevo Diario" June 25 in an article noted: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced proposals for national reunification on more than 200 occasions. But the United States answered them each time with reinforcement of its military forces and introduction of nuclear weapons into south Korea.

The paper stressed: Now the world's peace-loving people strongly demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea.

The Guinean Paper "Horoya" June 25 and 26 reported that the international solidarity movement of various forms is being extensively held in the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Guinean television on June 25 screened a portrait of President Kim Il Sung and introduced the proposals for national reunification put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea.

The television stressed: The Guinean government and people denounce all the acts obstructing Korean reunification and express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause.

On the same day the Guyanese state radio aired a special program on the start of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the Portuguese paper "O Diario" and the U.S. paper "Guardian" June 27 carried articles exposing the arms reinforcement of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan junta's suppression of the people.

Solidarity Meetings, Statement And Other Actions

A solidarity meeting was held on July 5 at the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization in Cuba.

A statement was adopted after a speech at the meeting.

Noting that the United States tries to perpetuate the division of Korea by legalising its occupation of south Korea, the statement stressed:

The U.S. war moves are a naked provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and an outrageous challenge to peace in all regions.

According to its adventurous and bellicose policy, Washington opposes talks for Korean reunification and the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

On the other hand, it is trying to frame up a new military bloc in the Far East.

We should strive to check the escalation of the war moves of the U.S. government against the DPRK.

The Norway-Korea Friendship Association published its bulletin "New Korea" No. 3.

The bulletin carries the full text of "Every Effort for Victory in the War", the radio address of President Kim Il Sung to the entire Korean people on June 26, 1950, together with a photograph of him making the speech.

Also carried in it is his speech at the banquet arranged in his honour by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Government of the USSR on May 23.

A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held at the Moscow Electric Machinery Plant in the Soviet Union.

A resolution supporting the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification was adopted at the meeting.

A mass rally supporting the proposal for tripartite talks was held on June 16 in Cubet, the Congo.

A solidarity meeting was sponsored in Sweden on June 17 by the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association.

A solidarity meeting was arranged on the Cuba-Korea Friendship Sugar Cane Combined Farm on June 24.

Mass rallies and meetings were held in Leningrad, Alma-Ata, Khabarovsk and other cities of the Soviet Union, according to a "Pravda" report July 11.

A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held on June 30 at the Cuban Chollima Shipyard.

A meeting for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people was held on June 29 at the Alberto Delgado Cooperative in Matanzas, Cuba.

At a solidarity meeting held on June 25 at the Ulan Bator Knitwear Mill, Mongolia, the speakers strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Solidarity meetings with the Korean people were held in various cities of Mongolia and in Austria and Zambia.

A meeting took place at the Wool Processing Factory in Ulan Bator on June 25 under the cosponsorship of the executive committee of the Federation of Peace and Friendship Organizations of Mongolia, the Mongolian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association, the central council of the Mongolian Trade Unions and the Union of Mongolian Lawyers.

Solidarity meetings with the Korean people were held at a Carpet Factory in Erdenet, Mongolia, on June 29 and at the hall of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace in Ulan Bator on June 26.

A meeting was held in Vienna on July 4 under the co-sponsorship of the central committee of the Communist Party of Austria and the Vienna City Committee of the CPA.

Meetings for solidarity with the Korean people were held from June 22 to 29 in Kigali Province, Rwanda, at the Kim Il Sung Library in Somalia, the Ghana Journalist Institute Branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Juche Idea, the Togo-Korea Friendship Association, the Nepalese Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea, the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and in Western Kasese District of Uganda.

Solidarity meetings or mass meetings supporting the Korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification took place in Delhi on June 28 under the sponsorship of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification, in Bangladesh on June 23 by the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association, in Karachi, Pakistan and in Tottori Province, Madagascar, on June 30 and at the Bamako cultural hall in Mali.

A solidarity meeting was held in Warsaw on June 25 by the Polish Committee of Solidarity with Nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party, in its statement dated July 6, exposed the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to keep occupying south Korea indefinitely and perpetuate the division of Korea. It said:

The Dominican Communist Party denounces the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and strongly demands the prompt withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggression forces from south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must stop all the aggressive provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Yusef Sharof, general director of the Land Reclamation Ministry of Egypt, said in his talk on June 26:

Far from drawing a lesson from the Korean War, the United States is holding aggressive war exercises almost every day against the DPRK and deploying numerous lethal weapons in south Korea.

The United States must withdraw at once from south Korea taking along its forces and lethal weapons and affirmatively respond to the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the DPRK.

The Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association said in its statement published on June 25:

The U.S. imperialists must give up their scheme to introduce neutron bombs into south Korea and withdraw without delay from south Korea along with all their lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan junta must give up their plot to create "two Koreas" and form a triangular military alliance.

The Democratic Committee for Supporting the Socialist Revolutionary Charter of Madagascar and its branch organizations and solidarity organizations published a joint statement on July 3 in support of the memorandum of the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle exposing the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a nuclear war in Korea.

The statement supported the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks, expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Photo Exib. & Film Shows

A Korean book and photo exhibition and a film show were held in Guessy, France, on June 28 and 29 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Put up in the exhibition hall were a portrait of President Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Attending there were Paul Hauriez, Aisne district councillor and mayor of Guessy, Noland Renard, member of the national assembly and Aisne district councillor, and other mayors and deputy mayors, city office officials and citizens, more than 400 in all.

A ceremony for opening a Korean film month was held on June 25 in Aho Province, Togo.

Korean photo exhibitions and film shows were held from June 20 to 28 in Madagascar, the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Guinea, Peru and Singapore.

(Continued on page 5)

Another Financial Scandal Shocks Chon Junta

A bombshell scandal broke in three national newspapers in Seoul involving Jung Nae Hiuk, a leading figure in Chon Du Hwan's ruling "Democratic Justice Party" and former speaker of the south Korean "national assembly."

Large-scale financial scandals have successively come to light centering on Chon and his family and his confidants.

The latest scandal was brought to light by the letters which were sent from his long-life rival Yun Man Dok to the newspapers on June 13.

The letters giving a 148-page account charged Jung Nae Hiuk with having illegally accumulated assets in and out Seoul, amounting to 18 billion won (U.S.$22.5 million) including land, a ranch and office buildings, apartments and houses, with some transferred to foreign countries for real estate investments there.

The accused Jung, graduate from Japan's Imperial Military Academy, served as "minister of trade and industry" and then "defence minister" under the former Pak Jung Hi junta.

After Chon Du Hwan's rise to power, he became "speaker of the south Korean "national assembly" and then assumed chairmanship of the ruling "DJP."

According to the disclosure, his fortunes were made during his latest two tenure under the Chon junta.

The way the Chon junta handled the current financial scandal arose strong public protests, and further fanned up by the KCIA (presently renamed the "agency for national security planning) investigate the letters sender Mun Hyong Tae, former "assembly representative."

In face of the growing voices of assuration, the Chon Du Hwan junta sacked Jung and named Kwon Ik Hyon, the DJP's secretary general as his successor, blaring that the ruling party has nothing to do with the recent corruption case.

Although following his seizure of power Chon Du Hwan pledged to do away with endemic malfeasance since the start of his "fifth republic," corruption cases which involve "government" employees including top officials have even more increased in number, and that he himself turned out to be guilty of the largest financial swindle with nearly one billion curb money involved.

According to a report of the south Korean "ministry of home affair" submitted to the "national assembly" on Nov. 22, 1983, the number of illegal acts of "government" officials reached 1,996 which resulted in 259 dismissal during 9 months since the beginning of that year.

Major scandals may be listed up as follows (since 1981):

*1981 August – One of Chon Du Hwan's relative swindled 50 million won in deceptive deals over the sale of state-owned land.

*1982 May – Chon's brother Chon Gyong Hwan, presently director of "Semaul (new village) campaign", was charged with bribing a U.S. major export firm in connection of rice imports from the United States.

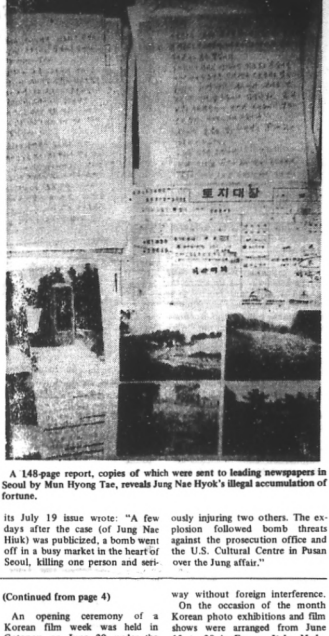
*1982 May – The "Chang Ryong Ja case" shocked the south Korean society and led to a "cabinet" reshuffle, involving an uncle of Chon Du Hwan's wife Li Sung Ja and former KCIA director Li Chol Hui.

*1983 January – The "office of national railway" case ended with director of the office prosecuted on charges of accepting bribe of 5.5 million won.

*1983 August – In the Myongsong Group incident false bills were issued by one of the largest financial groups in south Korea, involving Yun Ja Chung, chief of "ministry of transportation" and several high-ranking "government" officials who accepted bribe of 85 million won from Myongsong Group.

*1983 September – Chohung Bank corruption case in which bill of empty name worth of 1 billion won issued.

The Hong Kong-based magazine Far Eastern Econonic Review in its July 19 issue wrote: "A few days after the case (of Jung Nae Hiuk) was publicized, a bomb went off in a busy market in the heart of Seoul, killing one person and seriously injuring two others. The explosion followed bomb threats against the prosecution office and the U.S. Cultural Centre in Pusan over the Jung affair."



A 148-page report, copies of which were sent to leading newspapers in Seoul by Mun Hyong Tae, reveals Jung Nae Hyok's illegal accumulation of fortune.

Memoirs of South Korean Laborers

Cry of Existence

(2) Hopeless Youth

(Continued from the previous issue)

Here I'll follow the industrial situation which ages youth rapidly, namely, into a state of no idea, no pursuit, insensitiveness.

(1) Ironworks

There are many youngsters, 14 to 18 years in age who go up to Seoul simply because it is convenient for them to commute to any workplace from Songnam and easier to learn technical skill than there.

They don't mind their morning and evening such hours. Those young laborers have to do whatever chores are given by the arrogant engineers including going on errands for them.

In addition, they have to work hard, moving iron products here and there. Press, cutters and welders are placed small place, leaving little space, for any movement.

So young laborers can't find any place for a breather. In factories youngsters are often injured in a collapse of piles of products.

Their work usually begins at 8:30 a.m. and ends at about 7-8 p.m.

Their pay is about $20.8. They find themselves placed under the continued stress and in a state of exhaustion because of worst working conditions, such as unbearable noise emanating from machines.

On their days off, the first and third Sundays, their only enjoyment is going to the theatre. They hate Monday and fail to report to their workshops the next day of the holiday.

Switching jobs is their common practice.

(2) Painting Factory

A painting factory is a place where it paints products from neighbouring iron or electric factories. While any product is sprayed with any given paint, the paint quickly spreads into the air.

During the painting process, the workshop is dimmed as if in a thick mist.

The air is totally changed with the vaporized paints. In the workshop, they are surprised to find their nose and their spit colored with the paint.

The inhaled paints cause bronchitic troubles, but the employers don't pay any attention at all to their hygienic surroundings.

Another problem is that any of these workshops are equipped with no fire defense systems.

Paints are mixed in the narrow workshops where a drying furnace and a painting depot are placed side by side. (Paints are highly inflammable).

Cans of thinner and gasoline are piled in the corner. Painted products are put into the drying furnace with the temperature at around 150°C.

They clean their painted hands and faces with benzine, and then return to their dormitory from their 8:30-to 8-9 p.m. work where they first drink off cups of alcohol in a bid to relieve their fatigue.

They live lives without any clear object in mind. Their initial pay is about $16.7, with no overtime work allowance paid.

(3) Leather Factory

Leather factories are in more hygienic and brighter condition than ironworks or painting factories, but the leather stink is too strong.

Each plant has some 10 sewing machines, with 20-30 employees, mostly young people between 20 and 24 in age.

Their assistants are about 14-18 years old.

Their pay averages about $13.9-19.4, with all their hard labour.

They struggle to find their own identity but in vain. They feel their lives to be sacrificed for others.

And consequently the numbers of people who fail to control themselves are increasing. They wander from one drinking place to another between houses, and end up in depravity.

Most boys dream of being engineers and giving their younger brothers and sisters at least proper education.

For the moment, they are resigned to their small pay simply in order to learn technical skills but come to feel themselves like crippled.

There are some people who can manage to save a certain amount of money.

All we have to wish is the right to social welfare and two days off a week and liberation from law wages.

It is no pie in the sky. In fact it is part of life in the Western countries.

If employers are to use the energy of youth effectively, they should protect and cultivate their energy as well.

At this very moment, I think night schools and youth movements should be urgently expanded. – (2) (Concluded)

(Continued from page 4)

An opening ceremony of a Korean film week was held in Cotonou on June 29 under the sponsorship of the Atlantique, Benin, provincial administrative state committee.

A Korean photo exhibition opened in Prague on June 29 under the sponsorship of the secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

In his speech the secretary general of the secretariat expressed firm solidarity with the Korean workers and people in the struggle for forcing the U.S. forces to withdraw from south Korea and reunifying the country in a peaceful way without foreign interference.

On the occasion of the month Korean photo exhibitions and film shows were arranged from June 15 to 30 in France, Italy, Madagascar, Mozanbique, Central Africa, Gabon, Nigeria and other countries.

A demonstration was held in Oslo on July 5 against the U.S. moves to launch a nuclear war in Korea.

It was participated in by members of the Norway-Korea Friendship Society, the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea and the International Cultural Relations Association of Norway in Oslo.

In the narrow workshop, they can't find any place for a breather.

Revision of "Alien Registration Law" Demanded at 10,000 Koreans' Meeting Here

An estimated 10,000 Koreans in the Kinki area held a mass rally at the Osaka Castle Open-Air Amphitheater on July 18 to demand fundamental amendment to the "Alien Registration Law."

The July 18 gathering followed a similar meeting held in Tokyo on June 5.

Both gatherings were held when public attention was drawn to the "Alien Registration Law." Some 507 local assemblies had adopted resolutions calling for a fundamental amendment to the "Alien Registration Law."

The meeting was attended by vice-Chairman Sin Sang Dae of the Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) CSC and other Chongryun officials.

Vice-Chairman Sin made a report.

At the beginning of his speech, he pointed out that the "Alien Registration Law" trampled upon the national dignity and fundamental human rights. The law is a suppressive law to treat the 700,000 Korean nationals here as criminals, he said and continued.

This is proved by the following fact: It imposes various suppressive regulations on Koreans. They include: the fingerprinting system – usually applied to criminals and suspects; the obligation always to carry an alien registration certificate and imposition of penal servitued upon those who violate the law.

The vice-Chairman referred to the fact that under the "Alien Registration Law" the human rights of Korean nationals have been violated.

Mr. Sin continued the campaign of Chongryun and Korean nationals calling for a fundamental revisions of the "Alien Registration Law" has won support and sympathy from broad section of the Japanese people. So far, the speaker said, 505 local assemblies adopted resolutions demanding revision of the law and submitted petitions to the Japanese government.

Mr. Sin appealed to the participants in the meeting to push ahead the campaign in order to carry through their demand for revision of the "Alien Registration Law."

Attendants of the July 18 meeting calling for the revision of the "Alien Registration Law" including abolition of fingerprinting system marched in downtown Osaka.

Vice-Chairman Sin was followed by guest speakers. Among them were Mr. Wada Sadao, a Socialist Member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Nishinaka Kiyoshi, member of the House of Representative of the Clean Government Party; Mr. Okamoto Tomoaki, General Secretary of the Osaka Council of Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions in Japan); and Yamanaka Kiyoko, General Secretary of the Osaka Liaison Committee for Solidarity with Korean Women.

All the guest speakers criticized the presently enforced "Alien Registration Law" as violating the International Covenants and the spirit of the Japanese Constitution and harming true friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

Speakers unanimously stressed their determination to step up their campaigns among Japanese people calling for revision of the "Alien Registration Law," including total abolition of the fingerprinting system.

Representatives of Koreans from the Kyoto, Hyogo and Osaka districts expressed their determination to promote their campaigns for the revision of the law.

A petition to the Japanese government was adopted and a group of representatives of Koreans to present the petition to the Japanese Diet was formed.

After the meeting, the attendants marched to Nakanoshima Park chanting slogans.

Earlier on June 5, some 12,000 Koreans in the Kanto area gathered to call revision of the "Alien Registration Law." A petition to the Japanese government was also adopted at the meeting.

The alien registration system was introduced in 1947, when the Alien Registration Ordinance was enacted. Fingerprinting was introduced as a part of the system of registering resident foreigners in April 1952 when the Alien Registration Ordinance was abolished to be replaced by the "Alien Registration Law" after the conclusion of the San Francisco Peace Treaty in 1951.

The fingerprinting system met with strong criticism, and its enforcement began three years after the enactment of the law.

The "Alien Registration Law" was amended in 1982. But various regulations including fingerprinting are still imposed upon foreign residents in this country.

Some 10,000 Koreans in the Kinki area, Japan gathered demanding the fundamental amendment to the "Alien Registration Law" on July 18.

(Continued from page 3)

to increase its capacity to 3 million tons.

If these two steel mills attain this full production capacities in all in the near future, it is not difficult to produce 15 million tons of steel targeted as one of the ten long-range goals, together with the powerful production bases including the Taedong-gang Iron Works (production goal: 3 million tons), the Hwanghae Iron Works (production goal: 1.8 million tons) and the Chongjin Iron Works (1 million ton), which are scheduled to be newly built.

Preparations are now in steady progress for the production of 1,500 million metres of fabrics. In order to accomplish this goal, 270,000 tons of fibers are needed. To meet this demand, the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held last year decided on the building of a new vinalon factory with a 100,000 ton-capacity in the Sunchon district.

The factory's capacity will be double that of the existing February 8 Vinalon Complex.

If the Sunchon Vinalon Factory is completed, it will be possible to produce over 500 million metres of fabrics. The planned factory and the February 8 Vinalon Complex will produce more than half the goals set for fabrics.

Construction work in the Sunchon Vinalon Factory started on a full scale this year to be completed within 1–2 years.

The most inspiring of the 10 long-range goals is the goal set for the production of 15 million tons of grain.

The DPRK produced 9.5 million tons of grain from 1.5 million hectares of arable land in 1982. At that time, Korea showed that it had attain a world level in agriculture, by attaining 7.6 tons of unhulled rice and 6.5 tons of maize per hectare.

Korea is now tackling the project of reclaiming 300,000 hectares of land from tideland. It is a great nature-remaking project. If this project is completed, it is possible to attain a yield of 10 tons of unhulled rice per hectare, and produce 3 million tons of rice there.

Immediately after Korea's liberation, Korea could produce only 1–2 tons of rice, only 600–700 kg of corn and 20 tons of vegetables per hectare. But today, Korea achieved such successes in self-sustenance, food storage, export, and food aid, as one unprecedented in the world.

Twenty years have passed since President Kim Il Sung published "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in February 1964. The entire people of Korea are striving hard to hit the 10 million-ton grain production target.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign dels. to Pyongyang (Apr. 20–May 11)

April 20

*A delegation of parliamentarians belonging to the Norwegian Labour Party headed by Sigbiorn Johnsen, a parliamentarian from the party

*A government trade delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Wollie Chekol, Minister of Foreign Trade of Socialist Ethiopia

*A delegation of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche idea and the Juche Philosophy Youth Study Society of Delhi, India, headed by Prof. Rajagopalan, Dean of Department of Bangalore University of India

*A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of National Autonomous University of Mexico headed by Manuel Gonzalez Oropeza

*A delegation of National Autonomous University of Mexico headed by its General Secretary Raul Bejar Navarro, Harinjatovo Jean Jacques, Technical Counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Madagascar

*Francisco Guzman Argueta, General Secretary of the National Union of Journalists of El Salvador

April 21

*Assafor Aziatsi Awunu, Member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and Chairman of the Togolese National Movement of Students and probationer

April 23

*The State Zuartet of the Soviet Union "Prkofieva" and a Bulgarian team to the International Marathon Race for "Mangyongdae Prize"

April 24

*A government trade delegation of China headed by vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xueqian

*A delegation of the Council of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia headed by Stojan Stojcevske, Member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Chairman of the Council of the Trade Union Confederation

*A journalists delegation of Nepal headed by K.P. Siwakoti

April 27

*A delegation of the Chinese "Guangming Daily" headed by its Editor-in-Chief Du Daozheng

*A delegation of the Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Hirose Hideyoshi, Member of the House of Representatives and vice-chairman of the committee

*A government delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Adjibade Tiamiou

*Professor Peter Dencik, Director of the Institute of Political Sciences of the University of Copenhagen of Denmark

*A delegation of scholars of the University of Tampere of Finland headed by Professor Osmo Apunen, dean of the faculty of social sciences of the university

April 30

*G.B. Mariamov, Secretary of the Soviet Moviemen's Union

May 1

*A Sakata City, Japan, friendship delegation headed by its Mayor Soma Taisaku

May 4

*Mr. Anker Joergensen, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and Vice-Chairman of the Socialist International, and his entourage

*N.K. Nantiyal, Editor of the Indian paper "Blitz"

*Ignacio Cabrera, professor of the State Autonomous University of Mexico

*A Guyanese delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Edward S. Seecharan

*Han Dal Hong, a Korean residing in the United States

*Yang Chang Su and O Hyong Taek, Korean residents in the U.S.

May 7

*A Soviet movie delegation headed by S.A. Solomatin, vice-President of the State Movie Committee of the Soviet Union

(Continued on page 7)

S. Korean Paper on Boy Adopted in France

"Please return my child to me. Where can we find a society where children are adopted in foreign countries without parents knowing it?" so said 46-year-old Mrs. Li Sun Dan living in Chamwon-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul.

Her cry for help was carried in the July 17 issue of the south Korean daily "Chosun Ilbo."

Sin Hyon Jong, an 8-year-old boy and Mrs. Li's 2nd son, was taken from one organization to another after he ran away from home. Finally the boy was taken to the Holt Children's Services, a "government-licensed adoption agency," where the boy was sold off to a family in France. No detailed investigation on this boy was made by the agency.

The March last year, Li Sun Dan left home due to her domestic troubles, taking her second daughter among her five children. After Mrs. Li left home, the boy Sim Hyon Jong ran away from home, unable to endure his father's violent act after deep drinking.

The boy wandered about in the street and caught by an official in charge of children of the Mapo Police Station in Seoul.

The boy was first taken to the Seoul municipal children's consultation office. In June this year, he was sent to the Pettel nursery home, where he stayed for three months.

He was sent to the Holt Children's Services as his parents didn't appear in these three months' time. Then he was adopted by a family in France.

내 아들을 돌려주세요
8살 어린이 「佛입양」 뒤늦게 알고 母情 눈물

South Korean daily "Choson Ilbo" on July 17 carried an article on a south Korean boy who was sold off to France.

Recently, the boy's mother visited her former house, concerned about the educational problems of her children left there. She found her two boys had run away from home and her husband had gone to his native place, Haenam, South Cholla Province.

Mrs. Li first tried to find out Hyon Jong among her two boys who had run away from home. Soon she knew that her boy had been sold off to France. She visited the Holt Children's Services and told it to return her boy Hyon Jong. The agency authorities said that they didn't know about the situation under which Hyon Jong was placed there and there was no way of knowing it.

Interviewed by "Chosun Ilbo," Yun Jae Son, general-secretary of the Holt Children's Services, said that Mrs. Li's boy is living "happily" in the care of his adoptive family in France and ignored Mrs. Li's appeal.

The case of Mrs. Li's boy illustrates the Chon junta's policy of earning foreign currency under the signboard of "international adoption service."

Photo shows south Korean babies in a Dutch air liner who were sold off to European countries on Mar. 29 1982.

According to a report by the daily Dong–A Ilbo dated Mar. 8, 1982, in 1981 alone, one year after Chon Du Hwan assumed power, the number of children (including abandoned children and orphans) who were adopted in foreign countries totaled 4,156. This number exceeded an annual average of 1,000-2,000 in the 1960s and 2,000-3,000 in the 1970s.

Under the late Pak Jung Hi's rule, some 40,000 children were sold off to the U.S. and Europe in 18 years from the beginning of the 1960s to the beginning of 1975. (Seoul Sinmun, May 15, 1979 issue)

Despite of its commitment to stop selling off children to foreign countries from 1986, the Chon Du Hwan junta made a decision on free "international adoption service."

The Holt Children's Services has operated since the late Pak Jung Hi's rule together with the East Children's Welfare Society, the Korea Welfare Social Service and the South Korean Social Service. (According to an announcement by the "ministry of health and social affairs," on Mar. 8, 1982)

These organizations have openly gathered orphans and sold them off at 5,000 dollars per head.

OLD STORY

Clever Boy Woodcutter

Once upon a time there lived a gentleman-scholar in a village. He had a long-cherished desire to attain a high official rank and wield authority and live in pomp and wealth.

The best way to get a high rank was to pass first place in the state examination, but it was impossible for him. So he decided to buy it through bribery.

And he started money-making. He lent his land and money. As he raked up quite a sum of money, he busied himself preparing a trip to Seoul.

He was so tight-fisted that he bought one-eyed, lame donkey which costed him only seven tael of silver as a result of a hard bargain. The neighbours wondered how the scholar would go to Seoul on the back of such an animal. The scholar retorted, "From old times noble-minded gentleman-scholars are shy of luxury." He barely managed to find room on the back of the donkey burdened heavily with a lot of precious things and money for bribery.

"Will they appoint me county governor or provincial governor? Turning this kind of wishful thinking over in his mind, the ambitious scholer continued with his trip until midday when he got to a street of inns. Tired and hungry, he tied the donkey to a post in the yard of one of the inns and went indoors.

After lunch, he took a good nap. Walking up, he yawned a big long yawn and went out into the yard to find his donkey gone. He searched here and there in a flurry like a man out of senses. The animal was nowhere to be seen. If he failed to find the donkey, he would have to abandon all his hopes of securing an official rank.

He ran down the highroad for some while to search for the lost donkey when he came across a boy woodcutter who was carrying a bundle of fodder on the back, a sickle in hand.

"Hey, didn't you see a donkey on your way here?" asked the scholar, gasping heavily.

The boy who looked 11 or 12 years old, said, "How does it look like? Maybe its right eye is blind and – "

"Yes, that's it. You've seen it. It's one-eyed."

"And its left foreleg is lame, isn't it?"

"Yes, it is. That's my donkey. Where is it now, my boy?"

"I haven't seen it, sir."

"Haven't seen it?!"

"No sir."

Then the scholar burst out in anger. "How can you claim you haven't seen it? You have seen that the animal is one-eyed and lame, but you feign ignorance. Take me to the donkey right out. Come on, you cunning brat."

The boy only stared at the owner of the donkey, utterly scandalized.

"Why do you keep silence and only look at me? Aren't you going to tell me where it is? If you don't I'll sell your parents into slavery and ruin your house."

As the scholar gave much abuse to him and even to his parents, the young woodcutter got mad and retorted; "I said I haven't seen the donkey. What's wrong with me in saying so? What a strange man you are!"

Purple with rage, the scholar raised his clenched fist and was about to strike him, but at a second though, he began to soothe the boy. He had to find the donkey before anything else.

"My boy, you can hide nothing from me. I'm a scholar who has completely mastered the Four Books, Three Classics and all other books. So I can see all the starts in the sky even in daytime and all the stones thousands of fathoms underground. And I can naturally see through your mind. Your face has already shown that you've seen my donkey. Take these coins to buy some candies. Here."

The boy was speechless, still angry at the abuses hurled at him a while ago. This irritated the scholar who thought he should not dilly-dally here.

"Let's go to the Magistrate's office, you wicked urchin," declared the scholar, grabbing the boy's arm. He dragged him to the street of inns when he heard a shout: "Get off the way!"

The shout was followed by the jingling of the bells on horses, which became louder and louder. A gentleman was coming down the road, accompanied by a long procession of officials and servants. Children came running out of this alleyway and that, shouting. "His Honour is coming!" He must be the county governor of this district, the scholar thought, and lost no time in approaching the governor's carriage.

"I have a complaint against a thief, Your Honour–"

Saying these words, the scholar prostrated and explained that he had lost his donkey on his way to the state examination and claimed that the young woodcutter was a thief.

Having heard him out, the county governor shook his head in his carriage and said: "Nonsense! In my district there has been on instance of such a small child stealing a donkey. How can a child steal a donkey? You are such a blockhead, but you try to get an official rank. Oh, how fantastic! A gang of thieves took away the donkey and was spotted by the boy whom they warned not to reveal their deed. Ha, ha, ha. I am right, ain't I?!"

The governor laughed with composure and queried the boy. He even looked around at his junior officials as if to ask them if his was a clever judgment. However, the boy woodcutter curtly denied his interpretation. A smile disappeared from the governor's face and he cast a gloomy look down at the boy.

"How's then, did you know the donkey is one-eyed and lame?" Now, the governor's voice was rough and he looked stern. A huge crowd of people who had flocked to the scene, awaited the boy's reply with bated breath. The young woodcutter looked from the scholar to the governor before opening his lips.

"The hoof marks on the road were smaller than those of a horse and they were narrow without shoes, and I thought they were a donkey's. On my way here, there were traces of grass grazed on along the left side of the road. On the right side there were pea shrubs and snail clover which donkeys like best, but they had no trace of being grazed on. No donkey passes these shrubs before grazing on them. Unless its right eye is blind, it cannot just walk past them, can it?"

There was a stir among the spectators. Presently, a horse driver in a felt hat plucked up his courage and shouted: "The boy is right!"

The young woodcutter's statement was so convincing that the county governor blushed, feeling his pride humbled. And he was just casting a frowning glare at the owner of the donkey. Now, in his desperate endeavour to regain his animal and money, the scholar shouted, veins standing out on his neck.

"Well, let it be so. But you did tell me that the donkey was lame, you brat. You can't know it unless you saw it. Honourable sir, it is certain that he saw the donkey and stole it. Please get it back for me. Oh, how vexing–"

The boy scowled as he watched the scholar.

"I know it from the donkey's hoof marks, sir."

"How dare you tell a lie to me, you urchin? Did the hoof marks say the donkey is lame?"

"If the donkey is not lame, the marks of its left hoofs are not shallower than those of the right hoofs, aren't they? You say you are going to Seoul, but you have never seen your donkey's hoof marks. Honourable Governor, you seem to be going that way. Let us go and see."

Saying this, the young woodcutter pulled the onwer of the donkey by the sleeve and proposed to leave right now.

Then the scholar beat his head with his fist. Having lost his donkey and been put to shame before so many people, his face was red to the lobes of his ears. He felt dizzy and squatted down on the ground. The county governor was uneasy. He was sure he would lose his face if he followed the boy, so he hurriedly left the spot with his procession. Seeing this, the people said, "His Honour disgraced himself today" and split their sides with laughter. The owner of the donkey disappeared God knows where.

"It is such gentlemen who cause troubles in this world."

"Oh, Heaven! Plain folks must have hard time of it because of their kind who hold government posts."

These views were expressed by the people, who extolled the clever young woodcutter to skies.

(Continued from page 6)

*A delegation of the Romanian paper "Romania Libera" headed by its Chief Editor Maria Costache

*A delegation of the Hungarian paper "Magyar Hirlap" headed by *its First Deputy Chief Editor* Andras Tabori

*A delegation of the Bulgarian paper "Rabotnichesko Delo" headed by its Deputy Chief Editor Emil Nikolov Dimitrov

*A scholars delegation of Niamey University, Niger, headed by Prof. K. Kimba Idrissa, head of a chair of the university

*A delegation of the Sankt Poilten Branch of the Promotion of the Relations between Austria and the DPRK headed by Sosef Bugl

*A delegation of Koeln Popular University of West Germany headed by its vice-Director Konrad Schayer

May 8

*A government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by His Excellency Maxime Ferrari, Minister of Planning and External Relations

*An Iranian government agricultural delegation headed by Mahmood Jamali, vice-Minister of Agriculture

*Albrecht Lein, President of the Korea Sutdies Association in West Germany, and his party

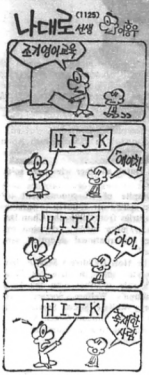
May 11

*A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by Iwai Akira Advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and Chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

*The first Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Liao Shengdong Advisor to the Economic Affairs Guidance Team of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China (KCNA)

S. Korean Cartoons

Despite Chon Du Hwan's pledge for a just society and a clean "government" corruption scandals involving his family members and his men take place one after another. The following cartoons in south Korean papers show that there is a growing public outrage at the Chon Du Hwan junta in connection with the most recent scandal involving the former DJP Chairman Jung Nae Hiuk.



Dong-A Ilbo, July 7

"English should be learnt from childhood."

"H"

"I"

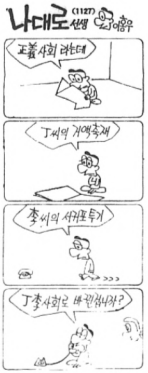
"The man who amassed vast fortunes"

Pusan Ilbo, July 1

"You cannot run away."

"It's me."

"I'm gonna return this to the society. So, let me free."



Dong-A Ilbo, July 10

"The authorities say we are living in a just society."

"Mr. Jung's accumulation of vast personal fortune."

"Mr. Li's investment in Sogipo."

"Is the society chaning into a Jung-Li society?"

Pusan Ilbo, July 3

"Opposition parties kept silent."

"I wonder if they are dumb."

"What are you doing?"

(dactylology)

"You know how to speak."

Unusual rainy weather

Dong-A Ilbo, July 10

It's the only tip of the iceberg.

Dong-A Ilbo, July 9

(Continued from page 1)

A ceremony was held that day in Pyongyang.

On the same day, an order of the Democratic People's Reublic of Korea was awarded to Mr. Samora Moises Machel.

At the awarding ceremony, President Kim Il Sung awarded order of freedom and independence first class to President Samora Moises Machel.

(Continued from page 1)

The KCNA said that he is from Sinjong-dong, Kangso District, Seoul and was drafted into the "ROK" army while studying in the third year class of Chungbuk College.

Following is the motive of his coming over to the north carried by the KCNA:

I, a Korean youth, could not allow myself to be driven any longer into criminal war rackets against the brothers in the north. So I began to conceive the idea of breaking with the disgraceful service in the "ROK army."

After being transferred to the frontline last spring, I listened to radio of the north and watched its television. This brought me to keenly feel that the identity of the nation is in the north and the future of the nation is also there.

I could hardly repress my urge to see the great General Kim Il Sung, if only once, and extend earnest wishes of the south Korean people to him. Then I decided to free myself from the disgraceful service in the "ROK army" while on duty.

When the majority of the platoon personnel including its leader went to bed after the nighttime shift, I destroyed the guard post and frontline broadcasting room which as a forefront anti-communist fort of Americans, serviced for the freezing of the division of the country and for the long-term office of Chon Du Hwan, and came over to the north.

* * * * * * * * *

Meeting with dear brothers in the northern half of the country, Cho Jun Hui said the south Korean people are all longing for the north, desirous of reunification. In the future, many "ROK army" soldiers will cross the truce line to be embraced in the bosom of the socialist homeland, he said.

(Continued from page 1)

had done in the process of "normalizing relations" between the two countries, but Japan had never evinced thorough self-reflection on its historical crimes.

They also claimed that Koreans living in Japan were being fingerprinted against their will and were suffering from various other forms of racial discrimination.

Expressing strong concern over military links among Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, the statement said that judging from Japan's moves following the normalization of Tokyo-Seoul ties, one of Chon's key objectives in visiting Japan was to forge the trilateral security system.

The statement, putting great stress on Japan's past crimes, is obviously a notable manifestation of smoldeing anti-Japanese sentiments in south Korea.

The Ecumenical Youth Council of Korea, which reportedly claims to have a membership of 700,000, is scheduled to hold memorial events in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Protestant missionary work, starting on August 15, the day Korea was liberated from Japanese imperialism. Severe criticism of the Chon Du Hwan junta is expected to be renewed during these functions.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.